

HE DEFENDS HIS COURSE

Taft Explains Why He Advocates Canadian Reciprocity

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Reciprocity with Canada will benefit the entire United States, farmer, manufacturer, middle man, warehouse man. This was the declaration of President Taft in an address here today at the National Corn Exposition.

"We have with money energy pushed on to the Pacific," the President said, and taken up the good land. We are now spending millions to reclaim the arid and semi-arid lands of the great West desert. Should we not, by taking down a useless and unnecessary tariff wall, bring within our agricultural resources the great plains of the Northwest when they can bring to us what we need and that without hurting any of our own people?"

The President then expressed the opinion that in addressing a corn exposition audience it would be particularly appropriate to answer the criticism which had been made of the agreement, as an attack upon the farmer by depriving him of protection.

"I am a Republican," said the President, "and the Republican party has always advocated and pursued a policy of protection to American products and manufactures. For a long time, the policy had little or no limitations. It was thought that tariffs on protected products could not be too high, that if all foreign products were excluded, competition would stimulate production and reduce its cost, and its price.

Combination to destroy competition by combinations became so great, however, that the party, in its platform, modified its policy and imposed the limitation that the tariff should be limited for the purpose of protection of the difference between the cost of production in this country and the cost of production abroad with an allowance for a reasonable profit to the American producer.

The principle of protection thus stated takes away the justification for any tariff whatever by way of protection, on articles imported from a country where the conditions as to labor and other circumstances are the same as in ours and thus makes the cost of production substantially the same.

"Canada is our neighbor on the North for three thousand miles. Her population is English, Scotch and French. Her soil is like ours. Her traditions are the same as ours. Her language is ours. Her climate is temperate like ours, except that her growing season is shorter and she cannot raise corn in any great quantities.

She has a free popular government with wage earning class as intelligent and as well paid as ours. It is difficult to see in what respect her farmers have any advantage over our own except a virgin soil in the far Northwest."

Good for the Farmers.

He then took up the effect it would have on corn and wheat products, on the value of farm lands in this country and on the milling industry in this country.

He declared that "in respect to corn the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity."

As to wheat, he said, the domestic price is governed by the world-price and that "the sending of any part of Canada's wheat through our country, instead of through our own country, to be milled or to be exported, without milling, will not perceptibly or materially affect the price of wheat for our farmers."

The value of farm land, he said, is affected by the proximity to market more than by any other elements and he maintained the American farmer would still have the advantage in this respect. He predicted a great increase in American milling as a result of the agreement.

"It is mere truism," said the President, "to say that the farmers of a country constitute the greatest wealth producing class of the country and that it is of the greatest importance to conserve their interests. When we have had good crops, the wheat industries have moved and wealth has been stored. Any one, therefore, who would initiate a policy to injure the farmer, has much to answer for at the hands of the public."

Will Unite the Countries.

"The greatest reason for adopting this agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with kindred people in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both. Such a result does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of pecuniary profit to each.

"It is undoubted general benefit will indicate those who are responsible for it. I say this in order that, by answering the arguments directed to the detailed effect of the agreement upon different classes of persons, I may not be thought to abandon the broad ground upon which the opportunity to be seized."

Cannot Hurt Corn.

Taking up first the effect of the agreement on corn, he said:

"The total production of corn in the United States in 1910 was 3,125,713,000 bushels, of which we exported 44,072,209 and used the rest in domestic consumption, chiefly raising cattle and hogs, of which, in live cattle and packing house products, we exported \$115,985,212. The Canadian product of corn was 18,726,000 bushels, or six-tenths of one per cent of the total production of the United States. We exported six million bushels to Canada."

"Certainly, in respect to corn, the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity."

Indeed, the change will greatly help him by increasing his supply of young and thin cattle, now very scarce, for feeding with his corn and making good beef."

But it is said that the farm land of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and other states is much more valuable than the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Alberta, the four best northwestern provinces of Canada, and that to give Canadian farmers free entry of products raised on cheaper lands will be certain to lower farm lands in value in this country.

"Nothing could be further from the fact," the Canadian farmer said, "removed from the Minneapolis and Chicago markets than the lands of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa or Illinois, and proximity to market is a most important element in the value of farm lands."

"Then the natural change in farming in this country is from the raising of grain for export to the raising of grain for farm consumption and development of the secondary products in the form of cattle and hogs. The live cattle are bought and fattened. The hogs are raised and fed. It is farming of this kind that explains the high value of farm lands in Illinois and Iowa."

Make a Comparison.

"If the argument as to the disastrous effect of admitting the crops of the Canadian Northwest to our markets upon the values of our farm is correct, the opening of lands in the two decades from 1830 to 1910 should have had a similar effect upon the land of the older states. Now, what was the fact? What was the effect upon the farm lands of the older states of the competition of the new states?"

"The land in the older states became more devoted to corn and cattle and hogs, while the wheat and other cereals were left to the new lands. The effect was that the values of the land of the older states were in most cases more than doubled."

"The difference in the value of the acre between Manitoba and Minnesota is but little more than eight dollars, while the difference between Minnesota and Wisconsin is \$5, between Wisconsin and Illinois is \$52, and between Michigan and Indiana is \$21. These figures show inconceivably that the fear of a reduction in land values of this country by letting in Canada's products is wholly unfounded."

Price of Wheat in Liverpool.

"The price of wheat, last transportation and other charges for warehouse and delivery, is fixed by what all wheat exporting countries, including the United States and Canada, can get their surplus in Liverpool. Hence the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada to be milled or to be exported without milling will not materially affect the price of wheat for our farmers."

"Open up the market of Minneapolis and Chicago, give the transportation and warehousing facilities of our country, and the Canadian farmer will get for his wheat practically what the American gets, less the higher freight charges due to greater distance from market."

"In other words, the advantage we give the Canadian farmer will not remain the same, but by patronizing our elevators, our flour mills, our railroads, he will secure admission to the world's market at a less cost to himself while we will secure the advantage of increased trade for our elevators, our mills, our railroads and our commission men."

Always Will Rejoice.

"The United States secured for farmers the free listing of such important agricultural products as cotton, all kinds of fruits and vegetables, timothy and clover seeds, eggs, and numerous other products in the movement to Canada from the United States is much greater than from Canada to the United States."

"Let the removal of \$1.30 a bushel on rough lumber imported into the United States by free listing it, along with pickets and palings and the heavy reductions on dressed lumber, lathes and shingles, are all in the interests of the farmer."

Let the agreement be adopted and go into effect and in six months the farmers on the border who now have fears, will rejoice in this great step toward close business and social relations with our neighbors. The whole country—farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouse man—all will be the gainers."

MAN 107 YEARS OLD IS AMBITIOUS

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.—With his fortune gone, but with his health good and his courage undaunted, Foster J. Foster, 107 years old, will begin life anew. Foster, the grandson of Red Jacket, chief of the Seneca Indians in New York revolutionary period, is here to take steps to make his last fight for a mining claim out of which he says he was swindled. If he does not recover the claim, located in Montana, he asserts he will go into some business and start all over again.

Foster says he was born in 1804, on what is now Seneca street, in Buffalo, which at that time was an Indian village. For years Foster was government scout and secret service agent.

+ MILK DEALERS FINED \$200.
+ San Francisco, Feb. 10.—The water that Edward Luggan added to his milk supply a few days ago cost him a good deal more than the milk itself. In the police court yesterday he was convicted of selling milk containing a high percentage of water and was fined \$200. If the fine is not paid Luggan will be sent to jail for 100 days.

THEY WILL LEASE MINE

Six Young Women Are to Go Into the Mining Business

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 10.—A close corporation has been organized here by six young women, five of whom are from prominent Boston families, to lease the No. 2 shaft of the Lucky Gus mine on Bull Hill, owned by the Stratton estate.

Miss Mary Collins of Cripple Creek will be superintendent and general manager and will have complete charge of the work which will begin next Monday. Her partners are Miss Powers, daughter of a Boston publisher; Miss McNary, daughter of former Congressman McNary of Massachusetts; and Miss Ellsworth, Miss Sullivan and Miss Slattery, all of Boston.

This is the first lease ever granted to a woman by the Stratton estate and was sought by several large mining companies.

WORLD'S MARKETS

MARKET WAS STRONG AT THE OPENING

New York, Feb. 10.—A moderate degree of strength was shown at the opening of the stock market today, the entire market being advanced from last night's close. Union Pacific, Reading, United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper gained 3-8; New York Central, 1-2; Northern Pacific, 1-2. The improvement of the opening brought out substantial buying orders and prices advanced. Uncertainty as to the character of the United States Steel corporation's monthly statement of unfilled orders today caused traders to restrict their operations. After the buying movement of the first hour had spent itself, the market became dull, and prices receded gradually until most of the early gains were cancelled.

Bonds, steady.

CHINESE ARE DESPERATE

Famine Causes Thousands to Turn Bandits and Plunder

Amoy, China, Feb. 10.—The surrounding country is overrun with bands of armed robbers and the bold have ventured into the heart of the city, terrorizing the inhabitants. The authorities have adopted strong measures to suppress the outlawry and robbers were beheaded today.

The hands come generally from the districts of the province, where the famine has made thousands of men desperate.

MEN MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

Eagleview, Cal., Feb. 10.—Harry Campbell, John Laxer, R. Indiana and P. Erramuspe, four wealthy stock men who have been missing since Jan. 1, are believed by the authorities to have been murdered.

The four men left camp Jan. 1, to go to a sheep camp seven miles distant, through a country that they knew well. They could not possibly have been lost, and, being accustomed to the rigors of winter, are not likely to have suffered from the cold.

It has been learned that the missing men had trouble with some cattle rustlers from Oregon and always went heavily armed.

CALIFORNIA WILL SUPPLY THE BANQUET TABLES

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Two carloads of produce are scheduled to arrive in Chicago today from California, all of which is expected to be consumed at a banquet at the Union League club tomorrow night given by the California Union in honor of Judge Julian W. Mack, recently appointed associate judge of the commerce court.

Judge Mack is a native of California. There will be scarcely a thing on the table which does not come from the west. Even the decorations of wild flowers, violets and lilies will be shipped to Chicago. There will be California huckleberries, walnuts and almonds, oysters, olives, celery, lemons, oranges, apples, prunes and raisins. There will be sixty cases of different kinds of California wines and 300 California chickens.

SALOONS CLOSED DURING SERVICES OF EVANGELIST

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.—To allow the bartenders and customers

time to attend a revival service, eight saloons in independence, near here, closed their doors for an hour yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock, in compliance with a request made by the evangelist in charge, padlocks were placed on the doors of the saloons. There were not removed until 4 o'clock.

LINCOLN'S LETTER TO DOUGLAS ACCEPTING CHALLENGE

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Executors of the Lambert Tree estate have presented to the Chicago Historical society, the original letter written by Abraham Lincoln to Stephen A. Douglas, accepting term of a joint debate. The letter is dated Springfield, Ill., July 31, 1858, and on the back of it, in the handwriting of Douglas, is acceptance of the terms.

THE LOVE OF MONEY

Is Weakening and Holding Back American Artists

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Hamilton Garland, novelist, in an address last night, told members of the Chicago Architectural club that American art is being held back by our fancied need of living where rents are high and gold abundant.

It was the annual banquet of the organization, and more than 200 architects were present.

"We love money, not as misers love, but as children love it," said Mr. Garland. "We love it for what it will buy. In this sense we are all money grubbers. We are all struggling to lift ourselves from the \$10 a week class to the \$50 a week level. We lease automobiles and seashell coats, the course dinners and private railway cars because the minister to the pride and glory of life."

"In all this, you and I are involved. There are few artists of my acquaintance who are not living recklessly close to their income, or who are not pandering to some degree to the wealthy patron. American art is being weakened, warped, held back by our fancied need of living where rents are high and gold abundant. We are nearly all slaves of rent."

"I myself should be living on a farm in Wisconsin or in a tent in Colorado instead of Chicago."

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FAMOUS IRISHMAN DANGEROUSLY ILL

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Thos. O'Boyle, who was a member of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood which attempted the rescue of Col. Thomas J. J. Kelly and Capt. Timothy Deacy, from a prison van at Manchester, England, for which attempt the "Manchester martyr," Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were hanged, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

Mr. O'Boyle, who made a sensational escape after the attack on the prison van, came to America. He has been a patient of Rochester for several years.

FAMILY POISONED BY EATING LIVER

Portland, Ore., Feb. 10.—Mabel King, the five-year-old daughter of Thomas King, is dead, and four other children and the parents are seriously ill, as the result of having eaten liver for dinner last night which the attending physician declares should not have been sold. Symptoms of ptomaine poisoning developed quickly.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE CREW LOST

Cossack, West Australia, Feb. 10.—The Russian bark Glennbank was wrecked off here today and all except one of the crew of thirty were lost.

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THE GHOULS WERE SEEN

Milk Dealer Tells What He Saw Near the Erie Cemetery

Erie, Pa., Feb. 10.—Detectives are working on a clue today that may lead to some material developments in connection with the robbery of the Scott mausoleum in the Erie cemetery. Louis Wadlinger, a milk dealer, has informed the officers that, about 4 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 27, his wagon was stopped near the cemetery by a man who asked for a match. Wadlinger says the man told him he had heard hammering in the cemetery and later saw four men emerge through a hole in the cemetery fence. Wadlinger lives on a dairy farm near here. He did not hear of the robbery until last night and today related the incident to the police.

On account of the reticence of the police and members of the family, much mystery surrounds the desecration of the mausoleum. Although a statement issued by the family is to the effect that the body stolen is that of Mrs. Anna M. McCollum, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Scott, rumors are persistent that the ghouls have taken the body of the millionaire congressman.

CITIES OF GERMANY

Forty-seven of Them Have a Population of Over 100,000

Washington, Feb. 10.—Figures compiled from the 1910 imperial German census show that there are 47 cities in the empire having a population in excess of 100,000, and form an interesting comparison with statistics of the thirteen census, which shows fifty cities with this population.

Berlin, Germany, largest city, with its suburbs, has 2,094,151, and had a million more people than Philadelphia. It is exceeded in population by Chicago by over a million. Compared with New York, Berlin has not half so many people. With its suburbs, which are included to be included in the city limits, it has about 2,400,000 which would make it more than a million less than New York.

Hamburg, Germany's second city, is in a class by itself, there being no city in the United States close to its size. It has 936,000 inhabitants, making it 349,000 larger than St. Louis and over half a million less than Philadelphia.

Munich, with 582,093, and Leipzig, with 585,743, are both larger than Cleveland, Frankfurt with 414,406, is only seven thousand smaller than San Francisco. Dusseldorf, with 354,733, is smaller than Cincinnati, and larger than Newark, N. J. Nuremberg with 332,539, is slightly larger than Washington, Charlottesville, a suburb of Berlin with 21,280, is a little larger than Minneapolis.

BENBOW CITY IS IN GREAT DISTRESS

Benbow City, Ills. Feb. 10.—Benbow City aldermen are tired of acting as policemen and they have petitioned Mayor Olney to organize and drill a force of one patrolman.

Each alderman now carries a key to the Benbow City jail, but they can't put anybody in the jail, because it burned two months ago. They fear that if they should exercise their power to make arrests, that they would have to take the prisoners home with them and furnish food and lodging until the trial in the courthouse which also burned.

Benbow City has eighteen voters, five saloons, six aldermen and one mayor.

This leaves eleven citizens eligible for the policeman's job and these eleven are all working at something else. Each saloon has a proprietor and bartender. If it is ruled that these are not eligible as policeman, only three people are left. Of these one is the fire chief and another is a coroner. They cannot be expected to double up as policeman and so one available man was left and he moved away from Benbow City last week.

BANKERS ARE ASKING TO BE PAROLED

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10.—When the board of paroles for United States penitentiaries meets here today, it will consider the applications of more than three hundred convicts for freedom. With many of the applications, letters and petitions have been filed. Among those asking for their liberty are several bankers, but the officials refuse to give their names as a recent order by the Department of Justice forbids this.

SMALLPOX IN THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 10.—The discovery of a case of smallpox in the Sigma Delta fraternity house at the University

of Washington, has resulted in the vaccination of all the men living in the house.

The young man who is ill of the disease is a student in the forestry school. He attended classes several days after becoming sick. However, the health authorities say there is no danger of any of the other students contracting the disease.

ADVOCATES MODERATE USE OF ALCOHOL

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—There was a diversion in the proceedings of the Duma today when J. Novitsky, the vice minister of finance delivered a lengthy address in which he defended the moderate use of alcohol. He said he based his arguments on the results of investigations in America and elsewhere.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Is Carried From Scandinavia to All Parts of the World

New York, Feb. 10.—As Havana harbor was made clean of the yellow fever for the protection of the world, so Scandinavia, as the source of infantile paralysis, must be freed from that disease for the safety of other countries, according to Dr. Jacoby Manning of Euclid, Wis., who is in New York for a series of lectures before the American Academy of Medicine.

"All our infant paralysis appears to have come from Scandinavia," said Dr. Manning. "There in those little homes, where the people, through the long dark winters live in close quarters, in close proximity to their animals, we find much infantile paralysis. Now, there is a sailor in nearly every family there, and naturally they carry the germs to other seaports, from whence they are carried inland. The true way to meet this disease is to stamp it out in Scandinavia."

OPPOSES RECIPROCITY.

Des Moines, Feb. 10.—A. B. Judson, manager of the Iowa state grange today sent out requests that all members of the organization write or wire their representatives in congress to oppose the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

FIRE BURNED TWO YEARS.

New York, Feb. 10.—The New York fire department announces that it has just succeeded in extinguishing a fire which has been burning for more than two years.

FISHERMEN GIVEN UP

No Trace of 153 Men Adrift on an Ice Floe

Viborg, Finland, Feb. 10.—The ice-breaking vessels returned today after a fruitless search for the ice floe, upon which 153 fishermen have been adrift for several days. It is believed all have perished.

One hundred other men belonging to the same fishing party were rescued after the ice floe broke away in a gale, but their companions, believing that they were in no immediate danger, refused assistance.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL TERRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, retired, who was identified with the naval operations of the civil war, died here today of pneumonia. He was a native of Wallonia, Kentucky, where he was born sixty eight years ago.

Admiral Terry was present at the fall of Richmond and accompanied President Lincoln when he entered the Confederate capital. He had a distinguished record in the civil war.

Entering the navy September 28, 1858, Admiral Terry rose to the rank of Rear Admiral, March 29, 1900. He was retired December 25, 1904, upon reaching the statutory age of 62 years of age.

CLARA BARTON IS ILL.

OXFORD, Mass., Feb. 9.—Miss Clara Barton, founder and for many years president of the National Red Cross, in the United States has been seriously ill at her home at Gilecho, N. D., for several days, according to information received by friends here. Improvement was shown yesterday. It is said she will recover. Mrs. Barton has been suffering from an attack of bronchitis and pneumonia. She is in her ninetieth year.

MISSING POSTMASTER IN EL PASO.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 9.—A man who answered the description of Richard R. Ashhurst, the missing postmaster of Philadelphia, was registered at the St. Regis hotel here, under the name of L. R. Ashhurst, February 2. He received a telegram from Philadelphia and left El Paso immediately. He gave the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, as forwarding address.

WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE INCREASING CLOUDINESS AND WARMER TONIGHT AND TOMORROW. PROBABLY RAIN IN NORTHERN PORTION TOMORROW.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA

Compares Favorably With Education in the German Universities

New York, Feb. 10.—Professor Rudolph Tombo, senior Columbia university as exchange professor in Berlin, has returned to America with his faith in American university life and its superiority undisturbed.

"The German student is not as healthy looking or as sound as the American college man," says Professor Tombo. "He has few opportunities for exercise and little chance at healthy sports. In the matter of college spirit, the German is far behind the American student. Partly the fault lies with the German system of education. From his ninth to his eighteenth year, the boy attends a 'gymnasium.' The miscellaneous ages here and the later habit of spending a semester or two at different universities spoils his chances of getting any real college spirit."

"They have absolutely no use for co-education and whenever I referred to higher education of women they expressed disapproval by shaking their feet. When I mentioned that no woman could study law at Columbia, they stamped with enthusiasm."

"German students are much interested in everything American, but they consider our tuition fees extortionate. Many would study in this country were it not for the expense. 'Your students must be all rich men,' said one of my hearers in Berlin. I told him that on the contrary most of them were comparatively poor, but he could not understand."

ECCENTRIC OLD HERMIT

Could Not Write or Read But Left a Great Fortune

Jamaica, N. Y., Feb. 10.—John Leahy, an eccentric hermit, is dead at his home in Lakeville, L. I. More than 70 years of age, he died on his \$300,000 estate adjoining Deep Dale, the home of Wm. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Leahy came to this country from Ireland when a boy and shrewdly purchased with his early savings extensive plots of ground in suburban Long Island. Ten years ago he sold a part of his holdings for \$350,000 and put the money in gilgill securities, the value of which has more than trebled since that time.

The old man could neither read nor write and was not able to sign his name. He signed hundreds of deeds and legal documents every year with his mark. Several sons will inherit his property.

ANOTHER TELEPHONE COMPANY ABSORBED.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.—The Ties says this morning: Negotiations for the sale of the Home Telephone company, to the American District Telephone & Telegraph company have been under way for several weeks. G. S. Gled, manager of the Bell Telephone company here, who has been in New York this week to consummate the deal, did not finish his business until yesterday and started home last night. It is understood that the result of the deal will be announced in a few days.

J. J. Hines, president of the Home Telephone company, who was in New York and returned Wednesday, while not denying that the American Telephone & Telegraph company has absorbed his company refused to discuss the merger.

CHINAMAN WAS IN CIVIL WAR

New York, Feb. 10.—The only Chinaman who is a veteran of the civil war has written to President Taft for assistance in efforts to regain his citizenship. He is John Ah Hang, proprietor of a little cigar store in the New York Chinatown. His citizenship papers were cancelled in 1908.

Hang enlisted in the navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1862 and served under Farragut at Mobile Bay and also on the Albatross, Penguin and North Carolina. He voted in New York until his papers were cancelled. Hang says that he is an old man now and that he wants to vote for one more president before he dies. In his letter, asking President Taft to aid the veteran, Hang says that he will show that he serves with distinction and was honorably discharged.

OLD CLOCK TO KEEP TIME FOR JUDGE LANDIS

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States district court, is fond of old clocks. There fore an ancient timepiece has replaced the modern one furnished by the government in the courtroom and chambers of the judge. The clock which Judge Landis has installed has been an object of curiosity for attaches of the federal building.

"It's just a good old timekeeper, that's all," said Judge Landis yesterday. "I like it better than the new-

angled ones the government furnishes and in going to keep court by it, no matter what the clock declares the time is."

The clock is over a half-century old.

JOHNSON WILLING TO FIGHT FOR MONEY.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Jack Johnson, heavyweight pugilistic champion of the world, arrived here last night from Chicago for several weeks' rest. He was preceded by his three automobiles, and stated that he would try to get some races scheduled during his stay on the coast. He characterized the talk of a match with Knutson as mere "press agent stuff." But if any promoter would hang up a purse of \$80,000 or better, there would be a fight, he said.

BATTLE IS NOT ENDED

Mexican Soldiers Deliberately Fire on Women and Children

Mulato, Mex., Feb. 10.—Via President and Mexico City.—Mexican forces under Gen. Lugo have sustained another defeat in the attack on the insurgents whom they have been fighting in this vicinity for the last week. Today the federals assaulted the insurgent force entrenched about Miguel. They were repulsed after a battle lasting five hours.

Frequently, during the assault, American troops on the opposite side of the Rio Grande were under fire. Shells from field guns used by the federals crossed the river, bursting dangerously close to the men of troop H, of the Third U. S. cavalry, which patrolled the river bank. It is declared by witnesses that frequently the federals, chagrined at the fruitlessness of their assault, deliberately turned their guns at groups of women and children who had sought refuge on the American side of the stream.

One shell from the federals first burst near Captain Williams of the cavalry, killing an insurgent who was watching the battle from the American side.

The federals withdrew after fierce fighting. It is expected that, despite their losses, they will renew their attack tomorrow (Friday).

The insurgents had been warned that federal soldiers were coming. They took positions on a hill near the town, in the adobe houses, and behind the banks of an irrigation ditch.

The federals approached the battle line, with infantry next to the river, cavalry on the right side and artillery in the center.

After shelling the town at long range, the soldiers advanced and the insurgents opened fire. The hottest fight took place near the irrigation ditch, but each time were driven out by the rebels. In the last charge the insurgents were led by A. Scott, F. S. McCombs and an American. Several Mauser rifles were captured. The federals numbered 325, according to their announcement. The insurgents had 200 men in Mulato.